

# Meigs Co. Telegraph.

THURSDAY, MAY 22, 1881.

## FOR PRESIDENT. GEN. WINFIELD SCOTT

Mr. KERR of the Cincinnati has our thanks for those files of Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Louisville and New Orleans papers. He is the clerk.

Mr. WEAVER, of our favorite steamer Buckeye State, never forgos us—nor we him.

The Ohio is also on our list for further notice.

Mr. McLEAN of the Hibernia, has kindly favored us with the latest news from above and below.

The gentlemanly clerk of the steamer Clipper, has frequently laid us under obligations to him for numerous favors.

NEWMAN'S PUMP.—During our visit to Cincinnati we visited the Hydraulic establishment of D. L. FARNAM, on Elm street where "Newman's Double Acting Force and Lift Pump" are manufactured.

Mr. Farnam informed us that the demand for this pump is so great that he is unable, with all his facilities, to supply the market. They are superceding everything, their simplicity of construction, durability and cheapness, giving them a superiority over all others. This pump has been on exhibition in our place for some time, and we learn that ROBT. CAMPBELL, Esq., of Grahams Station, is general agent for Mr. Farnam, from whom those wishing individual, county or township Rights may obtain them.

EXPLOSION.—Last Friday morning one of the boilers in Nye's steam saw mill exploded. Brooks, the engineer, died in about two hours after the occurrence from injuries received at the time. No one else was hurt.

The built was thrown endwise about 60 yards against a stone wall and bounded back some 50 feet. Several persons near the mill narrowly escaped the flying timbers.

EXTRACT OF COFFEE.—O. BRANCH & Co. have favored us with a package of this article from the establishment of John S. Miller, Pittsburgh. We have it highly spoken of by several persons who have used it as a valuable preparation. When we test it we can speak experimentally.

A GOOD IDEA.—A paper has just been started in New York called the White Man's newspaper. It goes upon the ground that there are some white men as well as colored people in this country—a fact which a great many legislators and politicians in these latter days seem to have entirely overlooked. If the paper shall have influence enough to awaken the attention of public men to the wants of that much neglected class of our fellow citizens called white men, and secure for them some small share in the benefits of that legislation which has lately been bestowed so liberally upon the claims of the colored race, it will deserve well of the public, and we hope will receive the substantial patronage to which it will be so liberally entitled.

EXTINGUISHING THE FIRE OF MOUNT VE-SUVIUS.—It is said that a project is on foot at Naples to extinguish the fires of Mount Vesuvius, that have been burning for thousands of years! The plan is to dig a trench or canal from the sea to the crater, the bottom of the grand one being several thousand feet below the level of the sea. The expense will not exceed \$2,000,000, and the lands thus to be reclaimed will be worth ten times that amount.

PITTSBURGH COPPER COMPANY.—We have seen (says the Boston Daily Post,) a letter from one of the head men of this company, stating that the famous mass of pure copper upon which the miners of the Cliff mine are now engaged, weighs above 700 tons. The New York Tribune gave the approximate weight at 300 tons. One half of such a lump would make a grand dividend.

It is to be hoped that our Central Committee will act with promptness, under the call of the State Central Committee, which we publish this week. The time for action is short, and should the new Constitution be adopted, the next election will be one of unusual importance.

Reports respecting the effects of the late frosts are very conflicting. We never yet knew a season that the fruit was not killed by frost, and the wheat ruined from rust or some other cause; yet the proper season generally shows that Providence has been very liberal in the bestowal of his gifts. Perhaps it is so this year.

We understand that Giddings & Co., up in New Connecticut, are getting up a new political platform. The new articles are to be a belief in Spiritual Rappings, and the right in women to wear Turkish trousers and smock frocks. They calculate will be broad enough to suit all shades of opinion. Presidential candidates will hereafter be interrogated as to their opinions of Rochester Knockings and the relative beauties of bustles and Turkish trousers, or as they are more politely called, "petticoats." Politicians would do well not to commit themselves too soon.

COFFER BOILERS.—It is stated that copper boilers are henceforth to be used on board the steamers of the Royal Navy, as their greater durability has been found to render them cheaper in the end than iron boilers, of which the first cost is small.

## TO THE WHIGS OF OHIO.

The time is fast approaching when it will be necessary to hold a State Nominating Convention, to make preparations for perhaps the most important political campaign that has ever been fought in Ohio. A candidate for President of the Board of Public Works has to be nominated in any event, as a member of that body is now annually elected by the people; and should the new constitution be adopted, candidates for various other high offices will have to be selected. In view, then, of the great importance of securing, at our next State Convention, a full representation, and seeing the Whig masses of the State assembled once more in council at the Capitol, as in days of yore, the Committee request the Whigs of the State, at the several places of holding the election, on Tuesday, the 17th of June, the day of voting on the new constitution, in their respective townships, between the hours of 1 and 3 P. M., to appoint delegates to the said Convention, one for every hundred Whig votes, and an additional delegate for every fraction of fifty in the township, (each township to have at least one delegate,) taking the gubernatorial vote of 1848 as a basis of representation.

The Whig party of Ohio stands on the same platform it has ever stood, the RESOLUTIONS of 1848 and 1850, and there is no reason that it should not again triumph, if the friends of the principles contained in these resolutions will only work together.

The delegates thus appointed on the 17th of June, will assemble in Convention at Columbus, on Thursday, the 3d of July, for the purpose of transacting such business as the interest of the party may demand. This day has been selected because to hold the Convention later would throw it into harvest or the sickly season. The Whig County Central Committees will apportion to each township the number of members to which it is entitled under the basis prescribed, and give due notice thereof, and as soon as the delegates are appointed, forward a list of their names to the Ohio State Journal for publication. Each county, whatever may be the number of its delegates, will be entitled to one vote for every five hundred whig votes, and an additional vote, for every fraction of two hundred and fifty cast at the Governor's election in 1848.

The following is the proportion of each county according to this basis:

COUNTIES.	VOTES.	COUNTIES.	VOTES.
Allen	1	Logan	3
Ashland	7	Lorain	4
Athens	3	Lawrence	2
Ashland	3	Lake	3
Adams	3	Madison	3
Auglaize	1	Madison	3
Belmont	6	Marion	3
Brown	4	Medina	4
Butler	4	Meigs	4
Carroll	3	Miami	5
Champaign	4	Monroe	2
Carr	4	Morrow	2
Clermont	4	Montgomery	2
Columbiana	5	Morgan	4
Coshocton	3	Muskingum	8
Crawford	2	Mercer	1
Cuyahoga	7	Noble	2
Darke	3	Ontario	1
Dela ware	1	Paulding	1
Deane	1	Perry	4
Franklin	6	Pickaway	4
Fulton	1	Pike	3
Gallia	3	Portage	5
Geauga	4	Preble	5
Greene	4	Putnam	5
Guernsey	5	Ross	6
Hancock	17	Sandusky	3
Hardin	1	Scioto	2
Harrison	1	Seneca	3
Henry	1	Shelby	2
HIGHLAND	1	Stark	5
Hocking	2	Summit	5
Holmes	2	Tuscarawas	2
Huron	4	Union	2
Jackson	2	Van Wert	1
Jefferson	6	Warren	6
Knox	5	Washington	5
Licking	6	Wayne	4
Lucas	3	Williams	1
		Wood	1
		Wyandot	2
		Vinton	2
Total	311		

The time chosen for appointing delegates, on the 17th of June, when the people will be out at the polls, is favorable to the selection of the best men as delegates, and the means of conveyance to the Capitol from all parts of the State, easy and convenient. Let the Whigs then rally and re-kindle the council fire that used to burn so brightly in the old Whig wigwag. It can be easily re-lighted by an interchange of sentiment, and a pressure of hands of brethren of the same faith, re-joining once more at the Capitol of the State in the "good work. Whigs of Ohio, a GREAT CRISIS is at hand, in which the weal of the State demands of every elector to be at his post. See that you do YOUR DUTY.

JOHN B. THOMPSON,  
LORENZO ENGLISH,  
SAMUEL GALLOWAY,  
JOHN W. MILLIGAN,  
JOHN GRAHAM,  
WM. T. BASCOM,  
THEODORE COMSTOCK,  
A. B. BUTLER,  
R. P. L. BABER,  
SAMUEL MASON,  
THOMAS W. POWELL,  
CHAUNCEY N. OLDS,  
WILLIAM RICHARDS.

Whig State Central Committee.  
COLUMBUS, May 12, 1881.

THE RUSSIAN NAVY.—The Russian fleet in the Black Sea, notwithstanding the immense expense occasioned by the short duration of building materials in that climate, is to be increased by fifty or sixty vessels of war. The dock-yards of Nikolajev turn out an average one ship of the line and several frigates and corvettes annually. Thirteen ships of the line are in the roadstead of Sebastopol. Russia is thus fully equipped in the Black Sea for all possible emergencies.

## A CASE UNDER THE ANTI-LIQUOR LAW.

At the present term of the Court of Common Pleas in Ross County, John Hirm was indicted under the laws of last winter, for selling liquor in less quantity than a quart since the 1st of May. The defendant set up and proved an unexpired license, granted before the passage of the Statute now in force, and the question thus presented was fully argued.

The Court held, says the Scioto Gazette, that the licensing system was a police regulation, which the Legislature could establish or abolish at will, and that the right conferred by a license to sell liquor did not amount to the dignity of a franchise. The defendant was fined the smallest sum fixed by the act defining the offence for which he was prosecuted.

THE WORLD'S FAIR OPENING, on the 1st inst. in the presence of 30,000 persons, by Her British Majesty, the foreign advisers represented as a splendid event. Mr. Edward Riddle, the American agent, in a letter to Washington, says the United States goods in the London fair had been arranged, and that great interest is taken in our manufactures by the English, especially our carriages. They are far superior in elegance and lightness, to the foreign articles. In France, 240,000 persons have obtained passports preparatory to a visit to London. The number of Americans is increasing every day. The minimum price for decent board is \$20 per week, yet many pay \$50. The correspondent of the New York Commercial says:—"Around Hyde Park, it is but one crowd of gipsy huts, taverns, hotels, and restaurants; and from every prospect now, the environs of the Industrial Exhibition are to be a perfect nuisance."

STEAMBOAT COLLISION.—On Friday last, the steamer Hoosier State came into collision with the Ben Franklin, near North Bend. The Ben's larboard wheel-house was crushed in, the galleys frames and flanges were broken to pieces, and the shaft forced from the journals. The repairs will probably cost ten or twelve hundred dollars. The Hoosier State was but slightly injured.

The Cincinnati Times gives the following sketch of some of the savans who are now holding a session in that city:

PROF. AGASSIZ.—This gentleman, who ranks everywhere as the first naturalist and geologist of the age, is one of the most prepossessing men in his appearance and expression we have seen. We heard him yesterday afternoon on the structure and reproduction of porites, illustrating the subject by diagrams upon the blackboard. The professor is a Swiss by birth, but a citizen of the world in feeling—his sympathies wide as the fields of his exploration and navigation. He is about forty years of age, has a beautiful phrenological development, and corporeally has the look of any thing else than the martyr of science, being robust and active. His enumeration is foreign, his manner earnest, with great simplicity, and judging from his lecture, is a ready speaker and enthusiastic in the advancement of science.

We waited to get a peep at Captain Wilkes, who cut his name on the south pole with a sailor's jack-knife, metaphorically speaking. His professional talent, bravery, and perseverance, amid appalling dangers—his scientific acquirements and literary ability, have made him a lion worth seeing.

Prof. Backe, the Superintendent of the United States Coast Survey, is rather tall in appearance. His physical is evidently failing, and we should judge that his hat is not the only thing he wears.

Major Richard Owen, the youngest son of the philosopher of circumstances and parallelisms, read, while we were present, a paper by his brother, Dr. David Dale Owen, United States Geologist, on the existence of phosphorus in the iron stones of Des Moines. The Major shows plainly his ancestral derivation; is a good figure and looks like a savan.

A LADY LAWYER.—Who, after the following, which we cut from the London Athenaeum, will doubt the naturalness of Poria's character, or the wisdom of Shakespeare in making his most learned and eloquent doctor of laws a lady?

The advocates of the rights of women and upholders of equality between the sexes have had a new argument furnished curiously in favor of their theories by a French lady, Madame Grange, who pleaded last week for her sister and herself in an intricate case before the Tribunal de la Seine, in Paris, against M. Delangle, one of the cleverest practitioners at the French bar. The case was one of figures and accounts—bristling with legal difficulties—a perfect porcupine of points of law—all of which the lady, after studying her notes, and depositing carefully her researches, handled with dexterity and evident familiarity, arguing with unflinching ease and technical language for the space of three hours. She then summed up her case with remarkable clearness and concision; to the admiration of the whole—and perhaps the secret annoyance of a part—of the legal public present. M. Delangle required all his acuteness and knowledge of the law to parry the attacks of his feminine adversary—whom he more than once designated in his rejoinders, as his "learned brother." Judgment was not given—but it is said that the "self-protected" female is likely to gain her suit.

Mr. Morse, M. C. from Louisiana, thinks newspapers have deteriorated for the last ten years, and if high postage will stop their circulation, it will be better for the public. Mr. M. lives away down on the Bayou Teche, where the only newspapers are printed on the skins of dead alligators, where whiskey is two cents a quart—where the gospel don't shine but once in seven years, and where every man who can read or write is sent to Congress, to the legislature, or to the penitentiary. We do not doubt that he fully represents his constituents.

DISORDER.—The South Carolina Convention, has adjourned, after passing some of the rankest disunion resolutions. If General Jackson, were President he would hang half the Convention in two weeks.

There are eleven Catholic churches in Cincinnati.

## THE GREAT EXHIBITION—AMERICAN CONTRIBUTIONS.

Ms. BIRDS, the American Agent, writes under date of London, April 18th, 1751, as follows:

Packages, just arrived at the docks and depots, are crowded with all speed to the doors of exhibition; empty cases are taken from the shelves, the boardings that have separated the various compartments are torn away, thus bringing workmen of different languages, complexions, and habits, side by side, the crimson covered counters on each side of the central avenue, extending nearly one-third of a mile, are beginning to be covered with the choicest fabrics and richest manufactures; the deep bays in the rear are filled with every model and variety of machinery; the walls are displaying maps, charts, diagrams, daguerotypes, and paintings in countless profusion; the working machinery is founded and set up, geared, shafted, and belted in readiness for motion, and the whole building, in every part and department, from the tight galleries that span the chancel to the distant termini on either side that bound the nave, is hastening towards a completeness, that but a single week ago, seemed next to a thing impossible.

In all this hurry and bustle of preparation, our United States department is not lying still. Of all foreign nations, last upon the ground, and not least in obstacles, we have every step of progress. I have the satisfaction to inform you that, if we are not already foremost in the march towards completion, we have at least that order and precision in our work that will ensure us there within the time appointed.

With but few exceptions, our contributors have enlisted with a characteristic national energy in the work of preparation, and without regard to appearances, have volunteered their services for any and every work that the day or occasion has required.

In many of our manufactures there is already much interest taken by members of the Royal Commission, and others who have the entire of the building. In our carriages, for example, of which we have a variety, there is much to excite curiosity. The marked difference they show to every thing of English make; the grace of form, lightness of material, elegance of finish, freedom from noise in their quietest movement, and taste in ornament of springs and lamps and axles, are manifest in nearly all the specimens that have been sent, and the combination they present of great strength with extreme lightness, weighing in several instances less than one-third of an English vehicle of the same description, are the subjects of never-wearying remark. We have fine specimens of the staple of our Great West, in hard oil, adamantine candles, barrels of salt pork, and thoroughly home-made flour of the Genesee, but contributed from its best wheat and finest flour in liberal profusion. The cities of the seaboard are represented in articles of beauty, elegance, richness, and fashion; while the workshops and manufacturing of New England have sent of their machinery and products, not enough indeed to give a fair idea of their vastness and importance, but still sufficient to show the representatives of other nations that, in all that pertains to the saving of labor, we are fully their equals.

I have proceeded, and am proceeding still without waiting for the presence of owners, agents, or consignees, in the opening of all packages, and removing their contents to the counters where they are to be displayed. This has been rendered necessary by the order of the Royal Commissioners, commanding all packing-cases to be removed from the building on or before the evening of the 19th instant.

Groups of exquisite statuary occupy every vacant spot of the extended nave and arched transept. These, come not alone from the home of the Fine Arts in Southern Europe, but from almost every portion of the globe—from the northern Continental communities, from the vast colonial possessions of Great Britain, as well as from the ocean-circled islands, and from the semi-barbarous nations of Northern Africa and the Southern Seas. As you pass from the great central entrance in either direction, characteristics not of beautiful only, but of sturdy and masculine industry, everywhere meet the eye. Among fountains and pictures, there are models of great public works, gigantic telescopes, huge railway locomotives, Colerbrook Dale castings, clocks, horologues, and planetaria, in almost countless profusion. In agriculture there is scarcely a division, from that of the Spaniard, where ploughs are shown that attach to the horns of oxen, to the latest patented improvement which England exhibits, that does not tend to vie for supremacy.

Harrows, cloud-crushers, seed-sowers, cast-iron wheels of the most approved construction for farm purposes, churns, cheese presses, models of barns, mills, and stables, balis, forks, rakes, scythes, winnowing machines, grain reapers by horse power, and every other conceivable instrument for the field or the garden are piled up in their appropriate places for the inspection of the Jurors of Awards. In the department of machinery, the observer finds objects, in number and inventive genius, sufficient for the study of a lifetime. Machines for every purpose, from breaking the cake malts to making percussion caps; from the pump that throws its 4,000 gallons of water a minute to microscopic gravers that reduce drawing to the smallest possible compass, are spread out over an immense surface. And yet these are small in their show when compared with machinery in motion, to which the largest compartments of the Crystal Palace is devoted.

From every country that has furnished machinery to be moved in this division the vast recipient. As one passes through the narrow spaces that are left unutilized—as one stops to look behind and before at the wheels and cylinders and shafts and gearing and pistons that fill the immense distance—as one meets a printing press, a lathe, a hydraulic force, a set of cards, a spinning jenny, a loom, a pump, a stone-smoother, a buzz saw, a triphammer, a power, a gun-stock chaser, and sees in such such ponderous metal and tremendous power; and then as one multiplies by ten almost every machine he meets—only to fall short of the numbers there—the astonishment one feels becomes amazement at what all this gigantic workshop will be when the steam power in the neighboring building shall have set it in motion.

COMMITTEE.—Virginia Grimes, charged with being the cause of the destructive conflagration in Cincinnati on Saturday night last, was held to bail on last Tuesday in the sum of \$1,000, which she failed to give. The amount of property destroyed by this terrible fire is estimated at over \$100,000, about one-third of which was covered by insurance.

## TWO WEEKS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER EL DORADO.

2,000,000 GOLD DUST ON THE WAY.

New York, May 17.

Several charges of bribery and corruption have been brought against the members of the Legislature.

The mining news is as favorable as ever. The Indian Commissioners had nearly succeeded in pacifying the Indians.

From the Alta Californian.

## GENERAL SUMMARY OF EVENTS.

The boy claimed as a slave in San Francisco was set at liberty, there being no further evidence against him, than that he was Mr. Calloway's slave in Missouri.

Judge Morrison, of the Quarter Sessions, has resigned his office, although three years of his time remain unexpired.

Some of the San Francisco streets have been lighted by the subscription of citizens residing or doing business upon them.

Montgomery, Merchants', and other streets are thus made passable, safe and pleasant at night.

The examination of Stain, accused of assassination of Capt. Jarvis at the Mission Dolores caused great excitement. A rush was made to take him from the hands of the police, but with no effect. The prisoner was committed to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Two men were shot at Sacramento, while attempting to commit a burglary, by the Capt. of the Watch, who was expecting and waiting for them. One of them, George Ogden, was killed on the spot. The other named George Morton, was shot in the leg, and had to have his leg amputated, but subsequently died. Capt. Ward was cleared of all blame.

Some effort has been made by Mr. A. D. Merryfield to obtain the privilege of supplying the city with water, by introducing it through pipes, from a lake three miles distant.

Nothing particular now to elicit respecting the Indian Commissioners, and their progress and treaty with the Indians.

Gen. Benn has been authorized to raise 50 men, to protect the people of Los Angeles against the incursions of the Indians, through Cajon Pass.

The steamer Oregon arrived on the 2d, bringing news from the States to Feb. 28.

The report of the probable appropriations by Congress for the benefit of California, had a great effect in momentarily running up the value of State scrip, but it was very soon run down again.

Gen. Percifer F. Smith has been ordered to Texas, and has come home in the steamer.

A great deal of dissatisfaction has been felt and exhibited respecting the issuing and circulating of private notes below their face value, and which the miners refuse to redeem. It is looked upon as an infamous swindle by the community. The banks have refused to receive it at its real value, and the merchants have taken somewhat similar action in relation to it. The Legislature has a bill before it, introduced by Mr. Miller, to oblige coiners to receive their issues, and to make their refusal to do so a misdemeanor, punishable by fine or imprisonment.

Great efforts are being made to induce Jenny Lind to visit California, and letters received from Mr. Barnum, induce the hope that the object may be effected.

The robbers and highwaymen, in which California abounds, have been making the valleys in the vicinity of Monterey their theatre of operations of late. Having the possession of the whole country, they are stealing horses and cattle, and creating a fear that Monterey itself may be sacked by them. In the absence of the men, who are mostly at the mines.

There has been more lynching at the mines. That state of affairs is lamentable. The Alta Californian cautions their friends at the East against judging them by the same criterion they would there. They cannot fully appreciate their condition without seeing and feeling it.

Politics have been rather brisk of late, and both Whigs and Democrats are doing their best to organize. They were preparing for the municipal election, which was soon to come off.

Accounts are coming in of new discoveries of auriferous mines in various parts of the country. The mint coins have also had their effect upon placer diggings—helping the Gulch Diggings, and for a time, driving those engaged upon the rivers from their positions.

In connection with the above, we have to notice the discovery, near Benicia, of a coal bed, said to be of a superior quality. It is located within a few miles of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's depot. Many coal beds have also been discovered in Oregon, so that the Pacific Steam Marine is likely to be soon well supplied with this important article.

A bill has passed the Legislature establishing a State Marine Hospital at Sacramento, and appropriating \$30,000 from the State treasury towards that object.

The prospects for the miners and agriculturists seem better now than at the sailing of the last steamer. The rains which have fallen have very much increased the certainty of good crops, besides securing food for the poor beasts, which otherwise would have died of thirst and hunger.

The steamship Gold Hunter was at Acapulco, taking in passengers for Panama, on the 23d of April.

The gold dust and mails were left on the steamer by the Eldorado, after having waited at Chagres for three days.

The steamer Columbus brought down to

## PANAMA 1,000,000 IN GOLD DUST, AND THE TENNESSEE \$1,800,000, MAKING \$2,800,000, BESIDES A LARGE AMOUNT IN THE HANDS OF PASSENGERS.

The Sarah Sands arrived at San Francisco from Panama, in 34 days.

The health of the country continues good. We hear of no prevailing diseases in any part of the State. The rains in various parts of the State have had a very beneficial effect upon vegetation.

It is asserted in the California papers that the Supreme court has decided upon an opinion that the city of San Francisco is not bound to pay for buildings which have been destroyed in arresting the progress of fires, for which judgments have been obtained in the lower courts.

THE MINERS FROM THE MINES. The miners on the north fork of the American river are doing well. The diggings there are overstocked with goods.

A gentleman from Bedwell's bar, on the Southern river, gives a gloomy picture of the returning miner's from the snows above, they being in a most destitute and famished condition.

The average of a miner's daily wages, on this bar is not more than three dollars.

Great distress is said to exist among the miners working on the Gold Bluff, owing to the scarcity of provisions and the immense quantity of snow which has fallen. It is said there is at least 30 feet of snow on the route to the mines, and numbers of persons have perished in the mountains from the inclemency of the weather.

The Stockton Times gives some interesting statements of the discovery of rich quartz veins in the Southern mines. A letter in the Times, from Sonoma, states that quartz mining is at present very prosperous.

The newly discovered silver mines in the southern district, are becoming very profitable.

On the 22d, two lumps of gold were found in Meriposa, at the same place, one weighing four and a half pounds, and the other worth \$5.70.

## IMPORTANT FROM THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

We have received files of the Polynesian to March 14th, also a letter to the same date. It would appear that the French had sent in their ultimatum, and given to the 20th ult. for the Government to decide whether to accede or refuse. What was to be the next step, in case of a refusal by the authorities does not appear; but the supposition is that a blockade of the port will be declared, or perhaps something more immediately effective resorted to. The Alta Californian says that if either the one or the other be attempted, that moment will be the signal for running up the flag of the United States with the Hawaiian. This is no guess work; it comes to us in the most positive form.

It has been determined upon by the King and his ministers, that if the French attempt to blockade or take possession, the Government will hoist the stars and stripes, and throw the kingdom upon the protection of the United States. We think our authority for saying this is perfectly reliable. This course has been decided upon in consequence of the inability of the Islands to contend against the forces which France might send against them, and also from the fact that the almost entire interest of the Islands is in the hands of foreigners, principally Americans. In Honolulu, at least three-fourths of the foreigners are Americans, their number being at least 2,000, while in the same place the number of French subjects is only about a dozen; France can not fire a shot into any town of the Hawaiian Kingdom, without destroying the lives and property of citizens of the United States. The moment she does so, she will find her account with the United States, and a strict reconviction will be demanded, and will be had.

There is no use in beating about the bush in this matter any longer. The French must avoid a collision with the Hawaiian kingdom, or they will oblige us to assume a responsibility not at all flattering to them.

Government despatches in regard to the French difficulties for the United States and the British naval commanders in the Pacific, are, we understand on the way.

The American aloop of war, Vandalia, was at Honolulu, and had been visited by the King and all the notables of the Government and kingdom.

## LATER FROM OREGON.

The United States mail steamer, the Columbian, Capt. Le Roy, arrived at San Francisco on the 14th April, from the Columbian river, after an absence of one week.

The Oregonian has raised the flag of General Joseph Lane, as the people's candidate for Congress. Dr. John McLaughlin is a candidate for mayor of Oregon city.

## FROM VAN DIEMAN'S LAND.

The brig Halcyon, which arrived at San Francisco, brought dates from Van Dieman's Land to the 29th January. The papers are chiefly taken up in discussing the policy of receiving the transported convicts of Great Britain, and the question of inter-colonial steam communication.

SMUGGLING IN MEXICO.—It is said that smuggling was never carried on to so great an extent in Mexico as at present, it being carried on in every respect of the Republic. A number of societies have, however lately been made by the custom-house officers, the owners of the goods not bidding high enough to buy them off.

THE METROPOLITAN BANK with a capital of \$2,000,000, has just commenced business in New York.

## THE CUBA PRISONERS IN A NEW PHASE.

WASHINGTON Wednesday, May 7.

There are increasing evidences of a character which, while they are convincing, cannot well be particularized, going to show that the Cuban movement is an affair of greater moment than has been supposed. It appears that the Loco-Foco party at the South have a hand in this matter, and that the bold design is to make the present or prospective annexation of Cuba, as the event may warrant, an element in the next Presidential canvass. It is supposed, that this movement will unite the hitherto refractory factions of the fierce democracy, in that turbulent section of the Union, and that with the aid of that and the "Union" operation they will be able to carry off Whigs enough all round to make success tolerably certain.

Such seems to be a newly developed plan in the movements of this twining, turning, maneuvering, pipe-laying and piratical party, which is still kept together, as of old, by the "cohesive power of plunder." It is the belief of the Government, from report in its possession, from its agents, that little reliance can be placed upon the many rumors thrown out by different Southern papers, with reference to the movement of the marauders, as they are mostly made to deceive and mislead. Formidable as this movement may become, however, there is a gratifying certainty of its failure in any event short of actual war between this Government and Spain.

Information has reached the Spanish Minister that the Captain General of that Island is instructed to harass and arm the slaves in the event of danger, and Sir H. Bulwer has intimated that Spain will not want assistance in case of a formidable marauding expedition. Thus, so far as probabilities are concerned, the matter seems settled.

WOUTER VAN TWILLER.

## KOSSUTH.